

Wm. T. Coleman Passes Away.

Death of the Pioneer, Vigilante and Merchant.

One of the Foremost Figures in 'Frisco's History.

A Davisville Young Man, Shoots His Sister's Betrayer—The Unemployed at San Bernardino—The Evans Here—Dolgo's Escapes.

By Telegraph to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) William T. Coleman, prominent in business and political circles, died at his residence in this city this morning, at 4 o'clock, aged 69 years. He had been ailing for some time, but his indisposition only assumed a serious nature two days ago.

William T. Coleman was born in Harrison county, Ky., on February 23, 1824. His father, N. B. Coleman, was a prominent lawyer and a politician of Kentucky. He entered the St. Louis University, where he took, in two years, the regular four-year's course, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After leaving college, he spent a winter in the South, and then came to California in the spring of 1849. He organized another party, which came to California overland, arriving at San Francisco in the fall of 1849. Mr. Coleman traded some of his livestock for town lots. He set up some tents and soon engaged in building operations, and was one of the first to build a house in the city.

As early as 1849, Mr. Coleman had planned an expedition across the plains to California, but this enterprise failed for lack of support from others who had agreed to take part in it. In the spring of 1849, he organized another party, which came to California overland, arriving at San Francisco in the fall of 1849. Mr. Coleman traded some of his livestock for town lots. He set up some tents and soon engaged in building operations, and was one of the first to build a house in the city.

Mr. Coleman also engaged in merchandise transactions. He bought a stock of goods and had it hauled to Placerita. In this he was successful. During the summer of 1850, he and his wife tried mining. Among other occupations at the mines he took up law practice. In January, 1850, he came to San Francisco, and was engaged in the same street, near Jackson, doing a general merchandise business. In 1852, he opened up an agency in New York, and in 1855, started a line of ships between that port and San Francisco. He entered, in 1860, into partnership with E. M. Robinson, the firm being known as Robinson & Coleman. From that time, the firm was known as one of the largest in the two cities, and did the largest business of any house on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Coleman became distinguished in the early history of this city as the head of the Vigilante Committee. In 1856 Mr. Coleman was chosen leader of the second Vigilante Committee. There were 1500 names enrolled on the first day. Mr. Coleman was chosen leader of the second Vigilante Committee. There were 1500 names enrolled on the first day. Mr. Coleman was chosen leader of the second Vigilante Committee. There were 1500 names enrolled on the first day.

After three months of active service the committee made a great street parade and finally disbanded. Mr. Coleman was called to the leadership of the Committee of Public Safety, which organized during the labor troubles of 1877-78 to protect the city from the ravages of property. In this position he rendered good service. Mr. Coleman never held any public office. He took a keen interest in the city and its affairs. In 1884 the New York Sun brought him into prominence by urging his nomination to the Presidency by the Democrats.

Several years ago, the firm of W. T. Coleman & Co. became involved and went out of existence. Mr. Coleman from that time devoted his attention to private affairs.

The funeral will be held from the family residence next Saturday.

KEEPS MOVING ALONG.

The Midwinter Fair Grounds Supplied With Water and Other Attractions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) A site was selected yesterday by the Italian Auxiliary Committee for the Italian building at the Midwinter Fair. It will be a handsome structure classic after the Italian Renaissance style, and will be an important addition to the fair.

Spokane, Wash., has sent a delegation to this city in regard to a separate movement at that place. The plans contemplate the construction of a miners' cabin. The interior is to be devoted to agricultural and mining exhibits. Washington feels in regard to the fair that it is a Pacific Coast fair, and that the benefits derived from it will go far to aid their State in its future development.

The progress of arrangements for the protection of the buildings against fire has been made to such a point that water is now in hydrants that have been located all over the grounds. Eighty-five hundred feet of space has been assigned to miners for their exhibit. Circulars have been sent out urging different county committees to limit space devoted to such a constant with proper display of their resources, as applications have already exceeded the amount of space donated.

The big mineral arch, which formed a striking exhibit at the World's Fair, will be erected in Sunset City as an additional feature of the mining display. Mono county has asked for 200 square feet of space, and Placer county for 500 feet, and in all counties money has been liberally appropriated by the supervisors for proper representation at the fair. Different counties are also contributing trees and plants to beautify the grounds, carloads of them being now on the way to San Francisco.

SHOT HIS SISTER'S BETRAYER.

H. M. Eaton, a Telegraph Operator, Killed by Charles Dodge.

DAVISVILLE, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) A mysterious murder occurred here last night. H. M. Eaton, the night telegraph operator, was shot and killed on the platform of the depot. After receiving the fatal wound, Eaton crawled some distance. He was discovered in a dying condition. He was unable to speak.

At 9 o'clock this morning, Charles Dodge, a resident of Davisville, walked into the sheriff's office here and gave himself up, saying he had got into trouble and wanted to surrender himself. He did not admit the shooting, but said it was a painful matter about which he did not wish to talk, and which his sister was implicated. He also said that he had been brooding over the matter for several weeks. His sister is a student in the tele-

graph office in which Eaton was an operator.

In an interview with Chris Olson, partner in Dodge's following, facts were elicited: Some minutes before 10 o'clock, last evening, Dodge requested Olson to go with him to the depot, where he took, in two, in regard to the seduction of his sister. Dodge made no threats and showed no great agitation, and together the two went to Eaton's office. This was at 10 o'clock, or a few moments later. Dodge knocked on the door which was opened by Eaton, but on seeing who his visitor was, the latter threw himself upon Dodge, forcing him to the floor. The struggle lasted a few moments, Dodge finally getting the upper hand. The two then separated. As Eaton raised to his feet, Dodge fired. Both Dodge and Olson then fled. The latter staggered across the street for assistance and died at the door of the Lillard House.

Mrs. Lillard, from her chamber overhead, heard the rattle of the office or saloon-door, and afterwards the fall but, as the sounds were not unusual, paid no attention. It was not until some minutes later that Eaton was discovered, but he was then about dead and never spoke. Olson is under arrest.

At present, visible sympathy is strong in favor of Dodge, whose sister is a bright, intelligent young lady and a general favorite with those who know her. Dodge in his confession differs but little from the foregoing statement made by Olson. It may be that Miss Dodge is at present lying at death's door, but the fact of Eaton's crime, which, if rumor may be credited, carries with it consequences greater than generally occur in cases of seduction.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CAMP.

They are Ordered Off—Freight Train at San Bernardino.

SAN BERNARDINO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) Another gang of unemployed men, forty in number, were ordered off a freight train at San Bernardino. They are ordered and to some extent enforced military discipline in their ranks, stationing guards by day and night to prevent any from leaving the camp without permission. They are expected to get work in the mines. The city authorities provided them with a hundred pounds of food, including sugar, sugar and bread in large quantities.

At 2 o'clock today, they boarded an east-bound freight train on the San Bernardino and Pasadena railroad. They refused to obey, however, and the officials of the road called upon Sheriff Booth for assistance. They did not want any trouble and would get off the train, they said, and camped for the night.

Later on a constable of the town ordered the men to leave town, under the threat of arrest. The men refused to leave, and the constable called upon Sheriff Booth for assistance. They did not want any trouble and would get off the train, they said, and camped for the night.

HARD TO PLEASE.

The Defense in the Evans Case Object to No Purpose.

FRESNO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) The defense in the case of the regular venire to try Evans were put on the stand, and the defense objected to the jurors obtained on Tuesday. The regular venire being exhausted, the court ordered a special summons. The defense objected to the Sheriff and his deputies on the grounds of prejudice. The Sheriff was put on the stand and testified he believed Evans was guilty of murder, but could and would be as fair and impartial in summoning a special venire as he had heard of Chris Evans or Young's cabin.

The defense still insisted, and Coroner Stephens was then examined. Stephens testified that he believed Evans was guilty of murder, but could and would be as fair and impartial in summoning a special venire as he had heard of Chris Evans or Young's cabin.

NOT AN ABDUCTION.

A. T. Pullman Will Sue the Mexican Government for False Imprisonment.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) A. T. Pullman, who has been confined in jail at Ensenada, Lower California, on the charge of having kidnapped across to the American side the person of W. H. Whitman, who robbed the American Express Company at Springfield, Ill., is reported by his attorney to be about to bring suit against the Mexican government for \$25,000 for false imprisonment.

Whitman, who is now in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., has made a statement that he came across the line voluntarily. The matter is the subject of international correspondence.

THE LUMBER MEN.

Leading Manufacturers of Redwood Lumber Arranging a Combine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) A meeting of the leading manufacturers of redwood lumber in California was held in this city this afternoon, the object being to effect an organization to control the output of the redwood mills. They propose to reduce the annual output of mills to about two hundred million feet, and by organization effect a general increase in the prices of redwood lumber, which is now selling at \$13 a thousand in the rough, and \$20 a thousand in the rough, and \$25 for dressed.

THE BIG KAP.

It is Towed Off North Spit But May Have to Be Rebuilt.

MARSHFIELD (Or.) Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) The big raft, which went aground a few days ago, was successfully towed off from North Spit and into the bay today. It may probably have to be built over before it is ready for sea again.

POOLING ISSUES.

Several Manufacturers Form a Combine and Fix Prices.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) Another steel-raft pool has been formed, more strongly fortified than the one that wound up its career recently. The combine has organized in New York within the past few days, at the meeting of the heads of five big concerns. They are the Carnegie Steel Company, Illinois Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Cambria Iron and Steel Company and Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company at Sparrow Point, Md.

The new pool has gone ahead of the methods of the old one by fixing the price of steel rails at \$24 a ton.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Fire from an overheated furnace totally destroyed with their contents, six stores on North Main street, occupied by the Paddock-Hawley Iron Company. The loss on the buildings and contents is \$150,000; the insurance about half.

SHAEFFER'S CUE.

It Helps Him Make a New Record.

He Beats the World for a Run at Billiards.

The Ivories Click for 343 Points Before He Stops.

Racing at the Bay District—The Entries for Today—Sport at Nashville—Midwinter Fair Progress—Redwood Lumber.

By Telegraph to the Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) The Ives-Shaeffer billiard match was hard-fought and well-played tonight, the score at the close being: Shaeffer, 1600; Ives, 1513.

Shaeffer passed his own world's record of 230 for a single run, making 343. Ives had a run of 263. Shaeffer's average was 40; Ives', 44.14. Shaeffer's total for the night was 860; Ives', 850.

THE HUNDRED DAYS' SPORT.

Events at the Bay District Track—Winners and Odds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) Five furlongs: Sue Abbott (8 to 1) won; Raphael (6 to 1) second, Normande (2 to 1) third; time 1:02.5. Babo, Gladia, Tix, Happy Band and Blue Bell also ran.

One mile: Autumn stakes, two-year-olds (Thoroughbred). Camel (2 to 1) second, Pricelle (2 to 5) third; time 1:45. Eric also ran.

About six furlongs: Nomad (4 to 1) won, Realization (8 to 5) second, Royal Flush (3 to 1) third; time 1:32.5. Last Chance, Bridal Veil, Motto and Fore-runner also ran.

Five furlongs, all ages, maidens' purse: \$500; Zohrab (8 to 5) won, Broadmeade (4 to 1) second, San Jacinto (4 to 1) third; time 1:02.4. Manhattan, Long D'or, Reta, Gondola, Vamoos, Queen of Scots also ran.

THE ENTRIES.

Tomorrow's entries are as follows:

Six furlongs, selling: Sheridan, 10; Franciosa, 9; Reno, 9; Inkerman, 11; Charger, 10; Middleton, 8; Cocho, 10; Fitzsimmons, 11; Racer, 10; Zampost, 10; Albatross, 8; Morton, 12; Vandy, 9; El Reno, 9; Dottie Red, 10.

Six furlongs, selling: Sheridan, 17; pounds; Nemo, 10; Bear Guard, 10; Happy Day, 10; Bill Howard, 10; Gascon, 12; Tim Murphy, 14; Romair, 10; Donohoe, 10; Charmer, 10.

Handicap, 100 yards: Bear Guard, 10; Little Tough, 10; Katrina, 9; Red Cloud, 12; Blizard, 10; Wyandott, 10; Nellie G., 11.

Wieland stakes, one mile and a half, hurdle, 100 yards: San Jacinto, 10; pounds; Cicerio, 13; Cuchara, 14; C. Brady, 14.

Five furlongs, selling: Toos, 10; pounds; Nemo, 10; R. Steman, 10; Tamalinas, 9; Ida Glenn, 10; George L., 10; Little Frank, 12; Charger, 10; Sir Reginald, 10; Joe Hooker, Jr., 8; Queen Bee, 10; Zampost, 10; Arch, 8; Prince, 13; Catharine B., 10; Clacquer, 10; Nellie Van, 10; Red Rose, 12; Jack the Ripper, 10; Vulcan, 10; Red Cloud, 10; Gold Dust, 9; Adde Chipman, 10.

The weather was fine and the track fast.

At Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 22.—The track was heavy.

Five furlongs: Carmen won, Diamond Dick second, Calhoun third; time 1:07.

Five and one-half furlongs: Cass won, Fred Gardner second, Marcel third; time 1:17.

Six furlongs: Service won, Linda second, Oxford third; time 1:17.

Six and one-half furlongs: Boro won, Willowbrook second, Prettitt third; time 1:28.

Five and one-half furlongs: Tom Ryle won, Emma Mc second, Henry Owsley third; time 1:12.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Noble Red Man's Progress and Apparent Future.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a number of annual reports of Indian agents. The reports indicate general prosperity among the tribes, and a gradual advancement in civilization. Several agents comment on the indifference of Indians to marriage ties, and their unwillingness to abandon old customs.

The agent at the Colville Agency in Washington believes that efforts to civilize the red men are not successful, and says that by intermarriage and a heavy death rate, the Indian is doomed to extinction in a few generations.

At the Uintah and Ouray reservations in Utah the use of grazing lands by white men is creating considerable dissatisfaction. The work of the courts in Indian offenses is generally recommended, and the efficiency of Indian police is praised. Much attention is paid to agriculture and stock-raising at most agencies, and is reported to be growing each year.

MADE A MOTION.

And the Court Took It Under Adversement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) Deputy Attorney Hogan made a motion in the Supreme Court before Judge Beach today, for the dissolution of the Madison Square Bank on the ground of insolvency.

No opposition was made by the officials of the insolvent bank. The only witness examined was State Bank Examiner Judson. He stated that the liabilities exceed the assets by \$80,000. Judge Beach took the papers under advisement.

WORRYING THACHER.

John Boyd Finds the Distributing of Awards Anything But Easy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) The foreign commissioners have notified John Boyd Thacher, that the finding of the jury on wines must stand, or they withdraw all their goods from competition. The jury marked some exhibits "fail," and indicated that these should receive awards. Thacher refused to give awards to the goods thus marked, and appointed a committee of Chicago liquor-dealers to re-examine the wines. The foreign commissioners declined to submit to the second judgment.

THE FUNERAL.

Ex-Secretary Rusk's Remains Will Lie in State Until Friday Afternoon.

VIRROUA (Wis.) Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) The remains of Gen. Rusk will be removed to the Methodist Church tomorrow noon, after private services at his late home. The remains will lie in state till Friday afternoon. Dr. Butler of Madison will conduct the services.

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The following honorary pall-bearers have been selected: Ex-Atty-Gen. Miller, ex-Secretary Noble, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, William A. Sawyer and John C. Spooner, ex-Govs. Hoard and Fairchild, Supreme Court Justice, John Cassaday, Gen. of the fifth Wisconsin Infantry, in the late war.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The employment and officials of the Agricultural Department, would take up the Hawaiian question in a vigorous way. He said there would be an early demand for all reports bearing on the question.

"I can hardly say," he continued, "what Congress can do, as the treaty has been withdrawn, but there is nothing to prevent a general expression of opinion by Congress, and if it should meantime develop that the Queen has been restored to the throne by the intervention of the United States there is no telling what might be done. The country will not tolerate the kingly airs assumed by the present administration. My opinion is that its best course is to go into bankruptcy where its policy has forced so many good men."

HE MAY REMAIN.

The Administration Will Exercise Forbearance With Minister Thurston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) Minister Thurston of Hawaii is not likely to receive his passport, although it was said at the State Department this morning that there is abundant ground for such action. Were it in any other country or in this country under any other circumstances, his passports would be issued immediately.

It is claimed his letter is a breach of diplomacy and amply sufficient to warrant this government in immediately severing all relations with the Hawaiian Minister. Such action would be taken but for the reason that the American people might not think it right to refuse the passport of any man to talk and give his side of the controversy is always conceded, and that to force Thurston to leave this country would be considered by the people a disposition not to allow the other side a hearing.

The department chooses to consider the publication as a statement by Thurston as that of a vitally interested party in the outcome of the Hawaiian affair and not an official statement of the Hawaiian Minister.

HAD BEEN ASSAILED.

Thurston this morning said he had received his passport from the United States government, and had no reason to expect them. There was no diplomatic impropriety, he said, in a foreign minister making a personal statement in his own defense when he is personally assailed, and he considered that he and the members of the provisional government as individuals had been personally assailed and their veracity impeached.

NOT SIGHTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—At 1:30 a.m., there is no sign of the steamship Alameda, from Honolulu. It is not thought she will arrive before Thursday morning.

A FOUR-MASTER AFIRE.

British Ship Gosford Burning Off Point Concepcion.

SANTA BARBARA, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) The British ship Gosford is on fire off Point Concepcion. She is a four-mast iron vessel, loaded with coal, 140 days from Liverpool for San Francisco. The fire was discovered in the hold, last Saturday, and Capt. Metham made for land. The ship is now anchored in a smooth water, 100 miles from Point Concepcion.

No lives were lost, and the crew is on shore. Steamer Caspar is standing by the ship and the tug Monarch has gone from here to her assistance. It is thought the fire can be extinguished and the ship saved.

The Millionaire Rebuked.

(Blackburn Times.) The Prince of Wales, not long ago, was one of a large house party. After dinner he was asked to play billiards with the male visitors repaired to the billiard room. On a table at the side were two or three boxes of cigars, and the Prince was helping himself to one, when an ambitious millionaire approached him, and asked him to smoke a cigar-case, held it out to the Prince, saying: "I think, sir, you will find these better."

The Prince, "I am, sir," replied "I am a man's dinner is good enough for me." The millionaire was unexpectedly called away to town next morning on business.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

Are highly esteemed by their possessors. Our stock includes many jewels of rare beauty and value, which are highly esteemed and valued by all who see them. They are highly valued, but not high priced. For instance, we are selling beautiful diamonds, pearls, and other jewelry, at very low prices. We have a large stock of diamonds, pearls, and other jewelry, at very low prices. We have a large stock of diamonds, pearls, and other jewelry, at very low prices.

Our diamonds are going, too, into every home in the city, and wherever they go their rival is always timely. We have just put on sale the most complete assortment of clocks ever shown in Los Angeles.

White Onyx Clocks, Marble Clocks, Bronze Clocks, Marbleized Wood Clocks, Iron Clocks, Silver Mounted Clocks, Fancy Clocks, endless variety, French Travelling Clocks, French Porcelain Clocks, Bisque Clocks, American Nickel Clocks.

MONTGOMERY BROS.

Gold and Silversmiths.

120 and 122 North Spring Street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SOME REASONS.

[Continued from first page.]

Cabinet on various matters, and that, as a result, Secretary Gresham and Hoke Smith have threatened to resign. It cannot be determined that there is any truth in the report.

SENATOR CULLOM.

The People Will Not Put Up With Kingly Airs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.) In an interview, today, Senator Cullom of Illinois expressed his opinion that Congress, on the Hawaiian question, would take up the Hawaiian question in a vigorous way. He said there would be an early demand for all reports bearing on the question.

"I can hardly say," he continued, "what Congress can do, as the treaty has been withdrawn, but there is nothing to prevent a general expression of opinion by Congress, and if it should meantime develop that the Queen has been restored to the throne by the intervention of the United States there is no telling what might be done. The country will not tolerate the kingly airs assumed by the present administration. My opinion is that its best course is to go into bankruptcy where its policy has forced so many good men."

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MONTGOMERY BROS.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

LINERS.

Hotels and

times, and the

The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, October, 12,488 Copies
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

A Rabid Eastern "Organ."

"Among the thirty-two men who voted against the repeal of the infamous enactment that plunged the country into an unparalleled panic, there are probably some whose action in the name of the public good, even though mistaken, motives; but in the main the faces illustrating this review of the affair are properly placed in the nation's rogues' gallery. Several of the knaves who stood out conspicuously in the attempt to continue the pillage of the nation legalized by the Sherman law, have been made notorious for political corruption, personal venality, and indecent private lives. They belong to the same class as the brothel, the faro den, the dirty resorts of political highbinders. In the United States Senate they are out of place. The men whose names are hereunto presented are shown herewith may object to the unequal classification that ranks them with the scoundrels whose names may doubt as to the justice of ranking them in the

Magge, J. J. Frohwein, trustees.
Carl Kurtz, physician.

During the institution of the Spanish court with their Brother Orfila, and the French with their C. R., Brother Claris, them a visit in a body. Remark made by some of the visiting brother after which refreshments were

the court
C. R.,
court
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enjoyed.

"To this end, we strongly advocate the movement originated by the Horticultural Society, for the org-

One paragraph is as follows:
"The State Board of Horticulture

dition to the industries of Los Angeles
pur- be given in future numbers.

TIFFANY'S

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A Noteworthy Enterprise of M. German, the
Well-known Jeweler, Late of San Diego
—It Will Be One of the Art Cen-
ters of Los Angeles.

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Following the example of the great cities of Europe, the march of civilization, wealth and luxury has led to the founding

in the leading cities of this country establishments where are displayed for sale the choicest works of art in the precious metals and jewelry. Such are the

in this country Tiffany's of New York, which is as well known throughout the world as Delmonico's, Central Park, or any other landmarks of the great metropolis. That and

It is an establishment resembling Tiffany's that it is finished in the most perfect manner, is of the most recent style and is exactly as represented.

It will undoubtedly, to use a time-worn

appreciated by the many citizens of Los Angeles, who possess an artistic sense which they are able to gratify, as well as by the many who wish to make a suitable present

To show the scale upon which this establishment will be conducted it is only necessary to state that over thirty persons will

be regularly employed, and that a stock valued at \$150,000 will be carried. Further particulars in regard to this interesting addition to the industries of Los Angeles will be given in future numbers.

be given in future numbers.



CREDITORS' SALE



The Stock of Goods of the

... Commencing ...

Among the many useful as well as ornamental articles
is a beautiful and complete line of

CITY OF PARIS

Saturday

WILLOW WARE

Dry Goods Store,

November 18th,

... AND ...

203-207 North Spring,

Will be placed on sale the enormous and magnificent stock of

Willow Ware Novelties,

Holiday Goods

Specially imported for this season by the City of Paris. Every article must and will be sold. You can purchase now for less than importer's price, thereby saving considerable money at the prices marked on these Holiday Goods. You can purchase two for the same money you have to pay others for one. It is generally considered that the Holiday trade is the harvest for the merchant, but at this creditors' sale of the City of Paris it will simply be a harvest for the public generally, and this sale of Holiday Goods begins

Consisting of Hairpin and Cushion Baskets, Wall Pockets, Broom Holders, Fancy Candy and Work Baskets, Plain and Fancy Work Stands, Plain and Fancy Infants' Baskets with Pockets and Covers, Music and Umbrella Baskets, Plain and Fancy Photograph Holders, Fancy Soap Baskets, Office Baskets, Knitting and Key Baskets, Flower and Fruit Baskets, Shopping and School Bags, Counter and Lunch Baskets, Traveling and Fancy Toy Baskets. Prices range from 3 cents to \$5, with an endless variety to select from.

BUY NOW

... AND SAVE FROM ...

40 to 75

PER CENT.

40 to 75

PER CENT.

can be saved by purchasing now at this

CREDITORS' SALE.

"City of Paris" Dry Goods Store

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OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 9:30.

A HUSBAND'S LOVE.

Mrs. Newton Values it at \$25,000.

The Papers in a Sensational Civil Suit Filed.

Another Day Devoted to the Langford Will Contest.

Suit Commenced for Heavy Damages for Personal Injuries—A Supreme Court Opinion Received for Filing—Court Notes.

A civil action of a somewhat sensational nature was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday by Jane A. Newton against Mrs. Anna P. Spencer and her husband, A. H. Spencer. Plaintiff alleges in her complaint that the defendant, Anna P. Spencer, at different times from May 1, 1892, until March 1, 1893, wrongfully contrived to injure the plaintiff, and deprive her of the comfort, society, aid and assistance of her husband, did while living with her own husband, wickedly and maliciously have sexual intercourse with Charles D. Newton, then the husband of plaintiff, and unrestrained by her own husband, did, by her own means and ways, enticed said Charles D. Newton away from plaintiff and alienated his affections, to plaintiff's damage in the sum of \$25,000.

It will be remembered by many, doubtless, that Mrs. Newton instituted proceedings for divorce against her husband, a Los Angeles street liverman, in June last, upon the grounds of adultery, a decree being granted by Judge McKimley on August 26 last.

AFFIRMED THE JUDGMENT. The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment and ordered denying a new trial in the case appealed by Jaradino Nicolosi from the Superior Court of San Bernardino county, for the reasons set forth in an opinion rendered by Commissioner Van Cleeve, which was received by Deputy Clerk Benson yesterday for filing in this city.

From this opinion the following history of the case was gleaned: Nicolosi and Giovanni Lena were jointly accused of the crime of grand larceny, committed by feloniously stealing a trunk, containing a quantity of lady's apparel, belonging to Miss Jennie Petty. Two weeks after the disappearance of this trunk, it was found by Marshal Dickson and Constable Wilson of Riverside in the possession of defendants in a small board shanty, hidden under a bed. When ordered to open it, Nicolosi said that he had no key to it, adding that it was not his trunk. Upon examining it, however, the officer found the lock broken, and upon the top of its contents, an envelope addressed to Nicolosi's brother, at No. 105 Upper Main street, this city, which defendant admitted having placed there three days earlier. After several other conflicting stories had been told, Nicolosi endeavored to explain the fact of the trunk being in his possession by stating that two weeks before a man whom he did not know had driven up to his shanty and asked permission to leave that and another trunk for a few days, but failed to return for them. On a separate trial Nicolosi was convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison, whereupon he appealed

upon the ground that the evidence was insufficient to justify the verdict, in that there was none to prove his guilt, except proof that the stolen property was found in his possession. Upon the authority of People vs. Chambers (18 Cal. 353) and People vs. Velardo (9 Cal. 457) the court holds that the verdict was justified.

It was also contended that the trial court erred in ruling upon a question of law, arising during the course of the trial; and in its refusal to give a certain instruction, asked for by defendant, to the jury, but both exceptions are summarily disposed of favorably to the appellant.

DAMAGE SUIT DECIDED. Judge Shaw yesterday morning rendered his decision in the damage suit of A. Southworth vs. A. L. Austin, et al., findings and judgment being ordered for the plaintiff in accordance with the following brief opinion:

This is an action in which plaintiff seeks to obtain a decree requiring defendants to deliver to him a certain deed from defendants to plaintiff for certain lots in the Throop tract near this city, which deed, it is alleged, was executed by defendants to plaintiff, and thereafter and before it was recorded, defendants obtained possession of the same, and have since refused to deliver it over to the plaintiff. It is also alleged that defendants have been in possession of the land since the time of the delivery of the deed, and that the rental value is \$20 per month. For the amount of such rents he asks judgment. The only serious question to be decided is whether or not the deed referred to was actually delivered by defendants to plaintiff. The evidence shows that it was placed by defendants in the hands of one Wright, who was the agent of both parties, and that he subsequently handed it to plaintiff, who, within a short time thereafter, again handed it to the defendant, A. L. Austin. Plaintiff contends that this was an actual unqualified delivery of the deed, while the defendants contend that the deed was only handed to plaintiff for the purpose of inspection, and was not intended to be delivered. And this presents the controversy in the case.

It would serve no good purpose to consider the evidence in detail. The witnesses are all evidently intending to testify truthfully according to their recollection and belief, and the decision depends entirely upon the weight of the evidence and its effect upon the mind of the court. Upon the whole, I have come to the conclusion that I have come to the conclusion that the deed, the parties intended to make an actual delivery thereof to him. This being the case, the title to the property passed to the plaintiff, and he is entitled to possession of his title deeds.

Possession by the defendant of the property subsequent to the delivery of the deed would make him liable to plaintiff for the reasonable rental value thereof. Under the evidence, I think the property was reasonably worth the sum of \$20 per month. Findings and judgment will therefore be drawn in favor of plaintiff, and that he recover of the defendant the rental value of the premises from the date of the delivery of the deed to the date of judgment, at the rate of \$20 per month. ACTION ON A CONTRACT. Finding and judgment were ordered for the plaintiff in the case of D. Hewes vs. Germania Fruit Company, an action arising out of a contract for the purchase of plaintiff's raisin crop, by Judge Van Dyke yesterday, in accordance with an opinion rendered therein, from which the following facts were gleaned: The parties to the suit, David Hewes of Tuscarora and the Germania Fruit Company of this city, entered into a contract on October 29, 1886, whereby the latter agreed to purchase Hewes's crop of raisins, eight thousand to ten thousand boxes, more or less, of which 5000 boxes were already warehoused, at \$1.40 per box, packed and delivered, those on the ground to be picked under

a contract then existing with the Santa Ana Fruit-packing company. After the 5000 boxes had been received and paid for, defendant through its agent on December 2, 1886, notified Hewes that it considered his raisins, owing his contract, and therefore refused to accept the remainder of his crop, because some of them were not sufficiently cured. The consequence was that Hewes lost \$102.15, when the raisins were finally sold on March 6, 1887, and the court holds that the plaintiff is entitled to recover this amount, as the preponderance of testimony showed that he had the raisins packed, within a reasonable time, by the packing-house at Santa Ana, in good order for delivery.

LANGFORD WILL CONTEST. Three more witnesses were examined for the contestants in the Langford will contest, before Judge Clark and a jury in Department Two yesterday, viz: Thomas O. Langford, Frank Irish and Fred Ranke.

The first-mentioned, who is one of the contestants, testified to the effect that he rented sixty acres of land adjoining his father's place at Fulton, Ill., which the decedent subsequently bought, and promised to give to him. After his second marriage, however, his father told him that he was unable to fulfill his promise, but would see that his children had his property after his death. He also corroborated the evidence already introduced as to the influence the second Mrs. Langford had over her father, and the latter's regret thereat.

The other two witnesses, who had been in Mr. Langford's employ at different times, merely testified to the fact that the decedent always deferred to the wishes of his second wife, and that, in their opinion, he was in his dotage.

The matter will be taken up again this morning. DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURY. The trial of the case of Thomas and Catherine Gorman vs. H. C. Witmer, an action for damages for personal injuries, alleged to have been sustained by reason of defendant's negligence, was commenced before Judge McKimley and a jury, in Department Six yesterday. J. Marion Brooks, Esq., appearing for the plaintiffs, and Mrs. Dooner & Hester, representing the defendant.

Five witnesses were examined during the day's session on behalf of the plaintiffs, the matter, at the close of their testimony, going over until this morning. The plaintiffs allege that Witmer is the owner of the building known as Belmont Hall, and that it was leased by him to one Horace A. Brown, who conducts a school there. On October 15, 1892, Mrs. Gorman, a stout and elderly woman, called upon Brown at his residence, to see about obtaining employment, and while leaving the building by way of a staircase on the east side, which lead from the second story to the courtyard below, she fell, owing to the rickety condition of the stairs, and sustained such injuries as to permanently cripple and incapacitate her from working.

The defendant claims that the staircase referred to was not habitually used by visitors, but was a private means of egress, and that therefore Mrs. Gorman had no right there; also denies that it was unsafe or dangerous, and alleges contributory negligence on her part. COURT NOTES. James Turner appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning to plead to the charge of having assaulted John Mack with a deadly weapon, and upon entering his plea of not guilty thereto, was ordered to reappear for trial on December 29 next. The trial of the case against S. A. Drummond, formerly editor of the Antelope Valley Times, charged with having obtained the signatures of D. W.

Field and Gen. E. P. Johnson to a note by means of false pretenses, came to an abrupt conclusion yesterday morning. Judge Smith instructing the jury to acquit the defendant, upon the technical grounds raised by the defense. The case against George Vandekarr, charged with grand larceny, was called for trial in Department One yesterday morning, but owing to the sickness of W. H. Shinn, Esq., counsel for the defendant, the matter was continued by the court until January 2, next. Judge Clark appointed D. B. Chaffee guardian of the person and estate of S. S. Chaffee, incompetent, with bond fixed at \$80,000, and Henry Charbonnet, without argument, whereupon by Joseph Lalane, deceased, and admitted to probate the wills of John W. Hartley, deceased; Eliza J. Maclean, deceased, and James W. Scoville, deceased.

When the case of Francis McCourt vs. D. W. Field, administrator, was called for trial in Department Five yesterday morning, it was announced that the matter having having been amicably settled out of court, it would be subjudice without argument, whereupon the jury, in accordance with the instructions of Judge Shaw, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and judgment was entered accordingly.

Suits for divorce upon sundry statutory grounds have been instituted by Mrs. Sophia Emig against Valentine H. Emig, and by Mrs. M. S. Stansberry against Thomas F. Stansberry. Judge McKimley yesterday morning granted and granted the application of Mrs. Josephine Fowler for a decree divorcing her from Jackson Fowler, upon the statutory grounds of failure to provide, the defendant allowing the matter to go by default. William Sorrell, a native of Kentucky, 45 years of age, was duly adjudged insane, and committed to the asylum at Highland by Judge McKimley, yesterday morning, in accordance with the recommendation of Drs. Wernick and Bryant, the examining commissioners.

New Suits. Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday, were the preliminary papers in the following new cases: National Bank of California vs. W. L. Hardison; suit to recover \$1,537.10 alleged to be due on a note. Same vs. same; suit to foreclose a lien on certain shares of stock for \$233.12.

R. K. McCreery vs. J. W. Sallee; suit to recover \$400 alleged to be due on a note.

Today's Calendar. Department One—Judge Smith: Clear. Department Two—Judge Clark: Estate of B. Homer Fairchild, deceased; will. Estate of L. O. de Forbes, deceased; letters. Estate of Pietro Lucardi, deceased; letters. Estate, etc., of Roscoe Kennedy, minor; letters. Department Three—Judge McKimley: Will of Charles E. Langford, deceased; contest; on trial. Julia Baker vs. Edwin Rice; appeal. Department Four—Judge Van Dyke: Wendell Diaz vs. H. H. Baker; to quiet title. James E. Gordon vs. Hugo Schroeder, et al.; for rent. Thomas Gorman, et ux., vs. H. C. Witmer; on trial.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Do Wrong and Stick to It.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—(To the Editor of The Times.) The Hawaiian question seems fast drifting out to the sea of an endless controversy about questions of fact and the veracity of individuals, while they have very little to do with real merits, and are scarcely worth their stale recital. A few plain propositions, it seems to me, govern the whole case, and take it out of court, as far as the United States government is concerned. They are these:

(1) The right of revolution is universally conceded. Without it civil liberty and human progress are impossible. (2) The means by which a revolution is accomplished, whether by violence or by bribery and misrepresentation, or by success or misfortune of the ousted party, if successful, it cannot be reviewed by any government, friendly or adverse to its existence. Such are the fortunes of war, and the rights of the people. (3) All human governments are subject to these contingencies, and are warranted to be fully prepared to maintain their authority by superior force of arms if need be. If they are unable to do this, if they are outnumbered by bribery and misrepresentation, or are intimidated by a threat of foreign intervention, or if by any other means, fair or foul, they are successfully supplanted by the opponents they can have no claim upon friendly governments to avenge their wrongs and restore their lost power.

(4) There has been a successful revolution in the Hawaiian Islands, through the weakness and default of the previously existing authority, and the unwarranted aid and interference of a foreign power. The government of the United States has officially recognized this fact, and the personnel and authority of the provisional government, the United States government through its agents, may have been guilty of unfriendly acts toward the government of the late Queen of the Islands; it may have been hasty in recognizing the new authority set up; it may be morally bound to make reparation as it can for injury to the interest of its allies personally; but it is nevertheless bound by its acts and relations towards the new government, and is estopped from saying that its action was hasty and unauthorized. Our government cannot atone for any wrongful acts of its agents toward the rights and realm of the Queen, by committing a greater and more positive wrong in overthrowing a government rightly in authority by force of arms. The rights of the provisional government, by its own achievements and the official sanction of our own government, are paramount to all this controversy. Both the Queen and the United States government are too late in their demands upon the provisional government. Her Majesty must regain her lost power without the aid of those means of which she now loudly complains.

Certainly, the government of the United States cannot go into the business of revolutionizing existing governments with which she has friendly relations, on any pretext whatever; it is war outright. By her first step in the Hawaiian imbroglio she should be forewarned not to take another of a similar nature.

J. SAYLES BROWN, Washington, D. C.

(This is remarkable logic. It is a plea for the United States to stand fast for the government of the United States against committing a wrong against a friendly power, which even the writer of the above implicitly acknowledges. Having declared that the Queen was sixteen feet high, and bearing tusks in his mouth, the proposition of Mr. Brown is to "stick to it." Certainly the government of the United States cannot go into the business of revolutionizing existing governments with which she has friendly relations, on any pretext whatever; it is war outright.)

says Mr. Brown. But what did the government of the United States do when its agent, Minister Stevens, sent an armed force ashore into the capital of the islands to revolutionize, or directly aid in revolutionizing an existing government with which this government had friendly relations? And, having done that unjustifiable act, how can it be maintained with reason and justice that the United States should not undo its unjustifiable and unprecedented act? Why should we not make the dusky Queen whole so far as the great government of the United States has had a hand in her undoing? Then let destiny work out the Hawaiian future, whatever it may be.—Editor Times.)

A Champion of the School Children.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I am credibly informed that in the schools of our city the children are not permitted to eat their lunch inside of the schoolhouse, but are compelled to eat outdoors, no matter if the weather is rough and the air chilly and disagreeable.

Now, it may cause some untidiness in the schoolroom to permit the children to eat their midday meal in it. It possibly makes more work for the janitor. But the prominent question at hand is the health of the children, and it should be the first and foremost consideration. When the children are let out of the schoolroom to play, they keep in motion, and thereby keep up the warmth of their bodies as high as possible. But the prominent question at hand is the health of the children, and it should be the first and foremost consideration. When the children are let out of the schoolroom to play, they keep in motion, and thereby keep up the warmth of their bodies as high as possible. But the prominent question at hand is the health of the children, and it should be the first and foremost consideration. When the children are let out of the schoolroom to play, they keep in motion, and thereby keep up the warmth of their bodies as high as possible. 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